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Korea and Syria Set Up Diplomatic Relations; Premier Kim Il Sung Greets Syrian Head of State

The Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic reached an agreement on establishing diplomatic relations of ambassadorial level between the two countries with the desire to exchange diplomatic representatives, it was learned in the joint communique released by the Korean Central News Agency on July 25.

In this connection, Premier Kim Il Sung sent on July 26 the following telegram of congratulations to Nureddin Attassi, Head of the State of the Syrian Arab Republic:

In connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic, I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and in my own name, send the warmest greetings to Your Excellency, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the entire Syrian people.

The establishment of diplomatic relations proceeding from the lofty desire to support and encourage each other in the common struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for world peace, will greatly inspire the just struggle of peoples of our two countries and further consolidate and develop the good relations of friendship and cooperation between us.

The Korean people resolutely condemn all the criminal provocations the Israeli provokers are committing against Syria, under the instigation of the imperialists, and fully support the valorous struggle of the Syrian people for defending the independence of the country and for independent development.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened and developed in all spheres and wholeheartedly wish the Syrian people prosperity and Your Excellency fresh success in your lofty work.

With highest regards

Korea and Iraq to Set Up Consul-General Relations

A three-member delegation of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, headed by Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-president of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, paid a friendship visit to the Republic of Iraq from July 17 to 22 at the invitation of the Iraqi Government, according to a report of a KCNA special correspondent in Baghdad.

During the visit, talks were held between the Korean delegation and leaders of the Iraqi Government, at which it was agreed to open the relations of consul-general between the two countries to establish the broadest relations between the two friendly countries in the future.

Korea and Burma Ink Report Exchange Agreement

An agreement on the exchange of reports and mutual cooperation was signed in Rangoon on July 23 between the Korean Central News Agency and the News Agency of the Union of Burma, according to a report from the Burmese capital.

Korea-Algeria Agts. On Tele-Communication and Postal Exchange Signed

The Agreements on Tele-communication Service and Postal Exchange Between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria were signed recently in Algiers, a report from the Algerian capital said.

Korean-Chinese Side's Letter to NNSC

Accuses U.S. Side of Continued Reinforcements in S. Korea

In connection with the grave situation that of late, the U.S. side has again brought into South Korea various new-type weapons and war equipment in desperate preparation for a new war in this area, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent on July 22 a letter of protest to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, KCNA reported.

The letter reads in full:

I have the honour of informing the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission of the fact that, lately, the United Nations forces side has again introduced into South Korea various new-type weapons and war equipment in continued violation of the Armistice Agreement.

According to a Donghwa Tongshin report from Seoul, dated May 30, 1966, the United Nations forces side that day illegally brought into South Korea one squadron of F-5-A fighter bombers.

According to a June 1 report of Donghwa Tongshin from Seoul, the United Nations forces side on June 1 again introduced unlawfully into South Korea two high-speed transportation vessels and transferred them to the South Korean navy.

A June 11 Dongyang Tongshin report from Seoul said that the United Nations forces side on June 11 brought into South Korea four C-46 transport aircraft under the name of the so-called "modernization" of the South Korean air force, and that the United Nations forces side announced that the remaining ten transports are scheduled to arrive in South Korea within a few weeks.

The same news agency reported on July 8 that the United Nations forces side introduced on July 8 two C-46 large-size cargo planes called "Skymasters," and that the remaining nine Skymasters will arrive within a few weeks.

A Donghwa Tongshin report from Seoul on June 23 quoted the South Korean "Defense Ministry" announcement as saying that the United Nations forces side is planning to bring into South Korea three squadrons of new F-5-A supersonic jet fighter bombers, one helicopter company consisting of 16 copters and one armoured personnel carriers' company within this year and add them to the South Korean army, under the excuse of "modernization." The same news agency said that the United Nations forces side intends to newly set up this year six squadrons of F-5-A supersonic jet fighter bombers, one helicopter company and one armoured personnel carriers' company within the South Korean army, by the war equipment that had already been introduced there and is scheduled to arrive within this year. At the same time, the same news agency reported, the United Nations forces side plans to establish

(Continued on page 2)

Gen. Oh Jin Woo Warns: U.S. Imperialists Will Be Wiped Out If They Play with Fire

"If the U.S. imperialist aggressors, instead of drawing due lessons from their ignominious defeat in the Korean War, play with fire, the Korean people will courageously rise up and completely wipe them out of the Korean territory," warned General Oh Jin Woo of the Korean People's Army in his article contributed to Rodong Shinmoon July 26 on the eve of the 13th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, according to a report from Pyongyang.

"Thirteen years ago, the U.S. imperialist aggressors recklessly pounced upon us in the hope of conquering our country at one stroke and extending the flames of war to the Asian Continent. But they suffered an irretrievable, shameful defeat, militarily, politically and morally in face of the heroic struggle of the Korean people," General Oh Jin Woo declared.

Noting that the fierce three-year Patriotic War of Liberation ended in victory for our people and the Korean People's Army thanks to the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, he went on:

This brilliant victory was a victory of the revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary forces, a victory of the revolutionary armed forces over the imperialist aggressive forces.

This proved that no imperialist aggressive force can conquer a people and army who have seized their destiny in their own hands and risen up under the guidance of a Marxist-Leninist party in the struggle for freedom, independence and progress.

Particularly, the victory of the Korean people convinced the peoples in colonies and dependent countries and newly-independent countries that the U.S. imperialists who style themselves as "liberator," "helper" and "champion of peace" are the chieftain of aggression and war, international gendarme and the bulwark of colonialism and that when the people firmly unite and fight resolutely, they can defeat the U.S. imperialists though they appear to be "indestructible."

The U.S. defeat in the Korean War heralded the downfall of U.S. imperialism and showed that the day has gone when the U.S imperialists could ride roughshod over the world people.

Then he scathingly condemned the U.S. imperialists who are incessantly bringing new-type weapons into South Korea in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and openly ushering the Japanese militarists into South Korea following the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and have worked out operation plans in collusion with the Japanese militarists for attacking our country and the Asian Continent.

Touching upon the Vietnamese situation, he declared the Korean people regard the U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people as one against themselves. The more the U.S. imperialists escalate the war of aggression, the firmer the Korean people will stand on the side of the fraternal Vietnamese people.

General Oh Jin Woo [illegible]ed in conclusion that the Korean people will surely drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and achieve the independent unification of the country by further strengthening their own revolutionary forces.

For 12th Anti-A & H-Bombs Meeting

Korean Delegation Formed

Despite the expression of the desire by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to send a delegation to the 12th World Conference Against A- & H-Bombs, the Japanese Government refused this year, too, to issue the visas for the DPRK delegation.

Under these circumstances, the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), authorized by the Korean National Peace Committee, formed a seven-member Korean delegation to the 12th Conference Against A- & H-Bombs which has been held from July 28 here in Tokyo.

The delegation is led by Li Si Goo, President of the Korean Scientists' Association in Japan.

CLOSED SHELF

On Occasion of 13th Anniversary of Signing of Korean Armistice Agreement

World Public Further Raise Voices for Immediate End to U.S. Military Occupation of S. Korea

Marking the 13th anniversary of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement (July 27, 1953) and summing up the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," the foreign public circles are extending undivided support to the struggle of the Korean people for expelling U.S. troops from South Korea and for unifying the country by the Korean people themselves.

Soviet Union: A gathering of working people was held on July 27 at the Sokolniky Park in Moscow for summing up the solidarity month. The meeting adopted a resolution strongly supporting the struggle of the Korean people for forcing U.S. imperialist troops to get out of South Korea and for peacefullly unifying the fatherland on a democratic basis.

The resolution stressed that the struggle of the Korean people was part of the great struggle of the world people against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for prevention of a new war and preservation and consolidation of peace and for national independence and freedom.

The resolution pointed out that the dirty war of the U.S in Vietnam and the dangerous moves of the U.S. in South Korea were the source of constant tension in Asia.

Workers of the Ryubertsy Construction Material Factory near Moscow recently held a meeting to express solidarity with the Korean people.

Speaking at the meeting, Chief Engineer A. Chikunov said that the foreign troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and Korea's unification must be realized by the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis free from outside interference.

At a meeting held at a landing-force unit of the Soviet Air Force in Tula, speakers condemned the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean Pak Jung Hi puppet faction for being deadly opposed to Korea's independent, peaceful unification, and extended fervent support to the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Simila rallies were held in Nakxodka and other places in the Soviet Union.

China: The China-Korea Friendship Association arranged a banquet on July 27 to mark the 13th anniversary of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Invited there were the members of the Korean Government delegation led by Han Sang Doo, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Minister of Finance, which was stopping over in Peking on its way home from Ulan Bator where it had attended the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.

Addressing the banquet, Vice-president of the China-Korea Friendship Association Wei Chuan-tung said that the Korean people waged a valorous struggle against the U.S. aggressors and won a great contribution toward defense of peace in Asia and the world. Touching upon the U.S. aggressive maneuvers in Asia, he branded the recent "Asian and Pacific Region Ministerial Meeting" as an important step of the U.S. imperialists toward the expansion of their war of aggression in Asia.

He demanded the U.S. imperialist aggressors quit at once South Korea, South Vietnam and Taiwan.

Cuba: A 4,000-man mass rally was held recently at Hose Antonio Hechiveria University, with the attendance of faculty members and students of the university as well as many youths in Havana.

Addressing the meeting, First Secretary of the Cuban Communist Youth Union, Heine Crombete, said today the South Korean people are suffering from the same hardships that the Cuban people had undergone before the revolution. With no desperate machinations, however, can the imperialists impede Korea's unification by the Korean people themselves and the unification of Korea will certainly be realized, he stressed.

Germany: Servicemen at an engineer regiment of the National People's Army in Dessau, the German Democratic Republic, recently held a meeting and expressed full support for the Korean people's struggle.

DRV: "Nhan Dan" organ of the Vietnam Workers' Party Central Committee, recently carried an article captioned, "Withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea—prerequisite to Korea's unification."

Saying that the struggle of the Korean people for driving out U.S. troops from South Korea and for achieving the country's unification is warmly supported by the peoples of the socialist countries and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the rest of the world, the Vietnamese paper demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, and said:

The Vietnamese people fully support the proposals made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its memorandum of July 21, 1966. They hold that all the U.N. resolutions concerning the Korean issue are null and void.

S. Vietnam: A grand meeting was recently held in the liberated area of South Vietnam to mark the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," according to a report of the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency quoted by the Vietnam News Agency.

Sponsored by the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the meeting was attended by lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of its Presidium, many members of the Front's Presidium and Central Committee and representatives of various political parites and mass organizations and more than 2,000 people.

In his speech at the rally, Doctor Phung Van Chung, Vice-president of the Presidium of the Front's Central Committee, declared that the South Vietnamese people fully support the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, and for the peaceful unification of Korea on the basis of self-determination, democracy and peace.

The meeting adopted a resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, voicing support for the struggle of the Korean people against the military occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops.

The resolution hailed the valiant struggle of the South Korean people against the dispatch of mercenary troops by the Pak Jung Hi clique to South Vietnam as U.S. cannon-fodder.

It thanked the DPRK Government and people for their wholehearted support to the South Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism for national salvation.

Chile: The Chilean Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee issued an appeal on the occasion of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," and called on the Chilean people, political organizations, trade unions and student and cultural organizations, to organize mass rallies and other events evincing firm determination to strengthen solidarity with the Korean people, according to a report from Fernando Murillo, honorary KCNA correspondent.

The appeal said that the basic aim of the U.S.-Japan alliance is to fortify the U.S. military strategic system for aggression in Asia and that its mission is to encircle the socialist countries and put down the national liberation struggle in Asia.

The appeal pointed out that the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea is a basic obstacle to the Korean people in realizing the unification of the country through agreement between the people of North and South Korea. Yankee imperialism, the appeal stressed, is maintaining the military dictatorial regime in South Korea under the cloak of a "civilian regime," which is hampering the democratic development of South Korean society.

The appeal called for linking the action of solidarity with the Vietnamese people with the struggle for solidarity with Korean people and marking the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," as an important event from June 25 to July 27.

A Chilean paper, "El Sagro," in its recent issue, carried an article on the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," and supported the Korean people in their struggle to drive out U.S. troops from South Korea.

Letters & Telegrams from Abroad

In the meantime, international organizations and public organizations in various foreign countries are expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people in their telegrams and letters to social organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Secretariat of the International Federation of Employees in Public and Civil Services sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Korean Educational, Cultural Health and Public Service Workers' Trade Union.

In the letter, the International Federation of Employees in Public and Civil Services said that its members and the working people of all countries are standing by the Korean people, expressing active support to their just struggle against imperialism.

The National Youth Secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front, in its letter to the the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, condemned the machinations of the U.S. imperialists who masterminded the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and stagemanaged the "Asian and Pacific Region Ministerial Conference" with the aim of carrying out their aggressive plan and the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique who dispatched mercenary troops to South Vietnam on the U.S. orders.

The letter stressed:

The Algerian youth hold that the question of Korea's unification must be solved by the Korean people themselves without U.S. interference and strongly demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea received a telegram from **the World Federation of Democratic Youth.**

The telegram condemned U.S. imperialism for frienziedly preparing a new war in South Korea and ceaselessly violating the Korean Armistice Agreement and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people and youth in the struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the accomplishment of the peaceful unification of Korea.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and **the Sino-Korean Friendship Association** to the Korean-Chinese Friendship Association.

(Continued from page 1)

an "airborne combat corps" as soon as all the remaining C-46 cargo planes arrive in South Korea.

Meanwhile, South Korean Radio Moonwha broadcast on June 8 said that the United Nations forces commander in South Korea, Dwight Beach, publicly declared that the U.S. army will continue hereafter, too, to bring into South Korea new war equipment to strengthen all the South Korean army equipment.

Such continued reinforcement efforts by the United Nations forces side are a flagrant violation not only of the Declaration of the Korean Armistice Agreement which is aimed to ensure complete suspension of all hostilities and militay activities in Korea, but also of Article 13-D of the Agreement which prohibits introduction of war equipment from outside.

All the facts are vivid proof to the fact that such desperate military reinforcements and new war preparation machinations by the United Nations forces side are a grave infringement on the basis of the armistice in Korea and, at the same time, are a grave criminal act threatening security in Korea and the Far East.

In order to ensure strict observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement and to maintain peace in Korea and the Far East, an immediate end must be put to the criminal military reinforcements and new war preparation machinations of the United Nations forces side.

I hope that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission which assumes the duty of supervising implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, will take due steps to cope with the above violation acts of the Armistice Agreement by the United Nations forces side, and then, inform me of the results.

Korean Bar Association Blasts New Aggressive Agreement

In connection with the recent signing of the "Agreement on the Status of U.S. Military Personnel," the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association on July 16 issued a statement branding the "agreement" as a criminal document opposed to the will of the Korean people, according to a report from Pyongyang.

The statement is summarized as follows:

The U.S. imperialists and its stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, signed July 9 in Seoul the "Agreement on the Status of U.S. Military Personnel" in South Korea. Clearly, the "agreement" is closely related to the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" concluded in August 1953 shortly after the ceasefire in Korea and is part of the U.S. imperialist aggressive policy toward Asia, and is designed to justify and legalize the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists as a U.S. colony and a military base for aggression in the name of "collective defence."

It is common knowledge that the government of a country has the completely exclusive right to try or punish any alien who commits a crime within the boundaries of the country.

The clauses concerning "criminal jurisdiction," the so-called key point in the negotiations for the "agreement," however, completely deny any South Korean right in criminal offenses except "primary jurisdiction," a nominal right in criminal offenses committed during off-duty hours by U.S. military personnel. In the latter case, too, however, the South Korean side must waive its right to exercise jurisdiction when requested by the U.S. side for "military reasons," and after an elapse of fifteen days from the occurrence of such a case, the South Korean puppet side automatically forfeit their "primary jurisdiction."

The article on "labor," too, is designed to forestall any strike by workers employed at U.S. military installations. The "agreement" totally denies the Korean workers at U.S. army organs the elementry democratic rights of labor to association, collective contract and labor disputes, and gives the U.S. imperialists unilateral rights to "employment" and "dismissal."

The "agreement" is more flagrantly criminal in giving economic privilege to the U.S. imperialists in South Korea. They are exempted from tariffs in the import of consumer goods and office supplies and from taxes in business activities and they are free to requisition land, buildings and other properties of the people and they are not required to compensate for the already requisitioned properties worth of hundreds of millions of dollars.

What is scandalous is the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique withheld the publication of the full text of the "agreement" and began noisily clamoring for its ratification by the puppet National Assembly as soon as it was signed. This is a typical indication of how aggressive and humiliating this criminal document is.

The complaints about the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea during the past two decades coupled with the dispatch of the "ROK puppet troops" to South Vietnam against the will of the South Korean people, have of late become widespread among the South Korean people.

Alarmed with this flare-up of anti-U.S. feelings among the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialist staged a farce by signing the criminal "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" in a desperate attempt to divert such feelings, cover up the consequences of colonial rule and to send more South Korean youths to the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association declares that the "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement," like all the other "pacts" concluded between the U.S. imperialists and their faithful stooges, is in every point an aggressive, illegal and criminal document recognized by none of the Korean people.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association calls upon the South Korean countrymen to reject the "agreement" at once and kick out the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea to accomplish the unification of Korea, the national supreme task of the Korean people.

Political Torrorism Exposed In South Korea

This is to follow the article entitled "Political-Terrorism Exposed in South Korea" which is printed on the third page of the No. 280 issue (July 20) of the **People's Korea.**

Reign of Fascism And Terrorism

The political terroist incident involving opposition Assemblyman Pak has developed from the fabrication of a terrorist to retaliation. The real terrorist assaulter on the Assemblyman has not yet been arrested. Agitation over the incident is becoming widespread, but why hasn't the real attacker been nabbed? The attacks on Pak and a *Dong-a Ilbo* reporter are clearly political and not for a robbery or personal revenge.

The Pak Jung Hi clique played a farce in fabricating terrorists naming a certain Son, in connection with the terrorist incident involving the *Dong-a Ilbo* reporter, and a certain Jo, as in the case of the terrorist incident involving the Assemblyman. It has become clear that the director of the Seoul City police department and the head of the Jongro police station are parties to the police conspiracy. What is more scandalous is the fact that the puppet minister of Home Affairs, the puppet security office director and the puppet Prime Minister place the gangsters under their protection. Such being the case, it is safe to say that the police attempt to invent a sham terrorist was aimed at leaving the wanted at large, diverting the attention of the people and enabling the wirepullers to live at ease.

"Who are the wirepullers?"

More important here are the wirepullers of the terrorist. They are Pak Jung Hi and his associates who welcome neither disbanding of the terrorist-fascist machinery, the CIA, nor any exposure of social corruption, and who are irritated by a demand for correspondence between North and South, existence or stop to school investigation, and make these demands "crimes."

It is because the Pak Jung Hi clique are afraid of being exposed as the wiepullers that it is averse to arresting the real attacker.

South Korea is now in the reign of fascism and terror and is covered with a network of police, intelligence officers and terrorists. People cannot safely walk on streets, nor can they speak to each other freely.

In present South Korea any passers-by may be unexpectedly arrested by police on charges of robbery, beaten and even fined sentence or get prison terms. This is now becoming a matter of daily occurrence.

The political terrorist attack on Assemblyman Pak, the invention of the phoney attacker, retaliatory acts by police and the impudent evasion of responsibility by the puppet chieftains—these once again show the actual state of the extreme fascist and terrorist rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea. Arrest of the real attacker without uprooting the cause of this terror rule, is unthinkable. Surely here lies the key to the solution of this and other similar incidents.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (9)

(II) Transitional Steps for Unification

Under the circumstances in which the South Korean authorities are rejecting the DPRK Government proposals for the formation of a unified, central government through a free, general election by the Korean people themselves, after all the foreign troops are withdrawn from South Korea, the DPRK Government has been proposing the South Korean side to enforce a North-South Confederate System as a transitional step for unification.

The North-South Confederate System envisages formation of a Supreme National Committee composed of representatives appointed by the two governments, for the major purpose of coordinating the economic and cultural development of North and South Korea and promoting mutual cooperation and exchange for the promotion of the common national interests, while the existing political systems in both parts of the country are retained and the independent activities of the two governments maintained.

Function of Confederate System

The North-South Confederate System aims primarily to promote in a coordinated way the economic and cultural development of North and South Korea, and, for this purpose, to realize mutual cooperation and exchange in the fields of economy and culture.

A Supreme National Committee to be organized in accordance with the enforcement of the North-South Confederate System is empowered, in case approved by the two governments, to make decisions concerning the activities with regard to foreign countries on behalf of the whole of Korea and, at the same time, to take joint steps to safeguard the fatherland and the nation.

Significance of Confederate System

The enforcement of the North-South Confederate System is of great significance in solving the urgent problems concerning the safeguarding of the common national interests and in effecting a break-through in the present deadlock over unification.

The enforcement of the Confederate System is also of great significance in restoring and strengthening severed national ties and cooperation by solving, through mutual consultation, economic and cultural problems and by realizing North-South exchange.

The enforcement of the Confederate System will also greatly contribute toward delivering South Korea from its deeply-rooted economic bankruptcy which has been brought about by the 20-year-long U.S. colonial rule there, and toward bettering the living conditions of the South Korean compatriots.

The Confederate System also will constitute a proper measure to strengthen the national unity of the Korean people and to safeguard their national interests. It will also enhance to a greater extent Korea's position in international society.

Through such a process, antagonism and animosity in the minds of people in North and those in South will gradually be removed and mutual understanding deepened, thus creating an atmosphere favourable for a free, general election.

President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said at the Eighth Session of the Second DPRK Supreme People's Assembly held on October 22, 1960:

"Anyone who has national conscience should make every possible effort to realize the North-South Confederate System, which is the best means conceivable in the present situation, in deep consideration of our responsibility for not making the generations to come inherit the divided country."

Economic Committee And N-S Exchange

Under the conditions where the South Korean side has refused so far the enforcement of the "North-South Confederate System, the DPRK Government proposes to set up an Economic Committee consisting of representatives of North and South Korean business circles in order to realize only economic cooperation and exchange, apart from political questions.

The Economic Committee assumes as its major task the work of restoring severed national bonds between people in the two parts of the divided country, of reconstructing the bankrupt South Korean economy, and thereby, improving the livelihood of the South Korean people.

(To be continued)

Growing Tension in Korea Due to Ceaseless U.S. Provocations

Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, chief representative of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, on July 22 sharply protested the U.S. side against the criminal acts recently committed by the U.S. side in succession by dispatching armed personnel and a group of spies into the demilitarized zone held by the Korean-Chinese side, according to a KCNA report dated that day from Kaesong.

He made this protest at the 227th Military Armistice Commission meeting held that day after a postponement of over 50 days owing to the U.S. refusal to attend the meeting. During that period, the U.S. side had been trying to do all that they could to obstruct the normal activities, and to paralyse the functions, of the Military Armistice Commission and its subordinate organs. But, the U.S. side had no alternative but to attend the meeting that day, as it had found that its machinations would produce nothing.

According to what the Korean-Chinese representative said at the meeting, Korean-Chinese side policemen for civil affairs administration were attacked (around 6:00 a.m. on July 11) by a firing of automatic rifles by three U.S. armed personnel, who had been in ambush in the demilitarized zone held by the Korean-Chinese side, while the policemen were on a patrol duty there as usual. Arrested later, the assaulters were identified as Cho Ki Ok, An Kyung Ho and Chang Je Pan, all South Koreans, who, as they said, had been forced by the U.S. side to creep into the North Korean territory on a mission to attack, kill or kidnap Korean-Chinese side members to the Military Armistice Commission after they had been given training needed for spy activities at a U.S. intelligence organ near Seoul, during a period between April 10 and July 6 of this year.

Meanwhile, similar incidents of espionage activities by the U.S. side occurred recently in succession on May 24, 26 and June 15, 17 and on July 10, when the U.S. side dispatched their secret agents equipped with arms into the demilitarized zone under the control of the Korean-Chinese side. These spies were also found to have been trained at a U.S. intelligence organization and dispatched to North Korea on a mission either to kidnap Korean-Chinese side members or to obtain North Korea's military secrets.

Maj. Gen. Pak presented a number of material items as evidence and said that "all these articles clearly show that the surprise attack launched this time on the Korean-Chinese side policemen and a series of U.S. espionage activities conducted against North Korea, are premeditated."

He called special attention to the fact that all these cases of U.S. violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement occurred just at around the same time when the U.S. machinations to escalate its war of aggression in Vietnam and to form a Northeast Asia Military Alliance, by knocking together its Asian puppets within the framework of the alliance, were becoming more undisguised than before. "This fact," the major general said, "is closely related also to the U.S. endeavours to step up preparations to unleash another war in Korea."

The major general went on to say that the recent U.S. provocative acts constitute gross violations of Article 12, 14 and 17 of the Armistice Agreement. He strongly demanded that all the criminals involved in recent incidents be subjected to severe punishment, and that the U.S. side immediately dissolve all its intelligence organizations that are responsible for the recent spy activities against the Korean-Chinese side and take all the proper measures to prevent recurrence of any similar incidents in the future.

The 227th Military Armistice Commission meeting was held at 11:00 a.m. that day. At the same time, the 317th MAC Secretaries' meeting was held in the Joint Security Area near Panmunjom. This was the first time in the history of the Armistice meetings that a MAC and a Secretaries' meeting were held simultaneously.

At the Secretaries' meeting, the Korean-Chinese side protested against the recent U.S. side's violations of the Agreement and provisions agreed upon between the two sides.

During the period between May 7 to July 13, the U.S. side committed numerous cases of violations of the Agreement and provisions agreed upon by the both sides, including 30 cases of carrying automatic weapons, according to Col. Han Joo Kyung, Secretary of the Korean-Chinese side.

The recent provocative acts and violations by the U.S. side show that the U.S. side is desperately trying to increase tension in the demilitarized zone and create an atmosphere favourable for its new war preparations. Col. Han Joo Kyung pointed out that the U.S. side had delayed the meeting for more than 50 days for fear of the exposure of their crimes.

He warned that if the U.S. side continues to commit reckless provocative acts in the demilitarized zone, turning a deaf ear to the repeated warnings of the Korean-Chinese side, the U.S. side will be meted out due punishment in accordance with the requirement of the Agreement and held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom. He demanded the U.S. side take practical steps lest similar violation cases should occur again in the future.

600 More "ROK" Troops Sent to South Vietnam

The Pak Jung Hi clique dispatched 600 more puppet troops to the battlefields of South Vietnam, a South Korean radio report said on July 22.

Having already offered 30,000 mercenaries as U.S. cannon fodder, the clique are thus committing more crimes to obey the instructions of their masters. The traitors are trying to justify the continuous dispatch of reinforcements, alleging that they are to replace the "Tiger" and "Dragon" units which are in fact suffering grave casualties every day in South Vietnam.

30,000-50,000 Workers to Be Sent To S. Vietnam

The South Korean regime has a plan to send some 30,000-50,000 workers employed at the Korean Service Corps to South Vietnam to be assigned to U.S. bases and be engaged in logistics for the U.S. aggressor troops there.

A "government" official disclosed that the U.S. Administration had already earmarked a sum of money needed for the dispatch of the South Korean workers to the war-torn country.

Part of the workers, some 10,000, will be dispatched to South Vietnam within this year, and the remainder early next year, at the latest, he added.

One More Air Wing Formed in South Korea

An agreement was reached between the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique on organizing one more wing in the puppet Air Force for "Command of the Air," it was revealed on July 23 by South Korean News Agencies.

According to the plan, the South Korean puppet authorities have already set out to enlist more flying cadets and expand the puppet Air Force.

They are planning to organize an air company with HU-1 helicopters and CH-4 transport planes which are expected to arrive in South Korea this year and attach it to the "Unified Command of the ROK Army in South Vietnam."

S. Korean Workers Fighting On

Policemen manhandle blind men in an attempt to disperse about 80 of them who demonstrated in front of the "National Assembly," demanding a social system that can assure them of making a living.

*Over 35,000 workers hired at U.S. army organs throughout South Korea had a part of their demands met, just before they were going to launch a general strike which had been scheduled for July 25 in support of the guard workers in the Seoul and Inchon areas, a Donghwa Tongshin report from Seoul said.

Earlier, on July 19, representatives of the workers stated to the U.S. Eighth Army Commander that they would immediately launch a general strike if the U.S. Army and the contract company serving it replaced the strikers with other workers.

The Seoul and Inchon workers have been on strike since July 1, not yielding to the threat of dismissal, determined to fight till their demand for better working conditions is carried through.

*A report from South Korea said that some 35,000 workers engaged in cargo-unloading work at Pusan Port in South Kyungsang Province, recently decided to switch their struggle for a 30 per cent wage hike, from the ordinary labour dispute to a general strike, as they had realized that their labour dispute with their management for the past four months would produce nothing. This decision came after a vote had been taken on whether they should resort to a strike or not, for the realization of their demand. As a result, 98 per cent of the voters favoured the new tactics.

*According to another report from South Korea, South Korean seamen on July 12 issued a statement in which they opposed the Pak clique's endeavours to forcibly legalize a so-called bill for the revision of the existing "Seamen's Law" and demanded immediate abrogation of the bill. They are determined to use all the possible means to scrap the revised bill. "If rammed through the puppet National Assembly," the seamen said, "it is clear that the revised bill will result in further restricting their freedom and in further strengthening their exploitation by management." The seamen said, "the real aim of the proposed bill is to make a further cut in their wages which are already meagre, while preventing them from resorting to any form of labour dispute."

*About 80 blind men demonstrated in front of the "National Assembly" building on July 11 demanding protection of their livelihood. They demanded that the "Assembly" pass the Medical Law bill now before the legislature, saying that killing the bill would cut off the livelihood of some 80,000 blind people in South Korea.

They were members of the Blind Men's Welfare Association.

The 80 demonstrators shouted slogans and demanded a meeting with the "Speaker of the National Assembly." The demonstration lasted for about 30 minutes, before they were dispersed by policemen.

Earlier, last week, about 60 blind high school students demonstrated in the same place for the same cause. They were also dispersed by police.

*Employes at the Daihang Securities Exchange in Seoul on July 19 decided to call a strike, demanding a 30 per cent wage hike, payment of a bonus and overtime allowances and the right of collective bargaining.

13th July 27 Day

Koreans in Japan Demand U.S. Pullout from South Korea; Resolve to Multiply Effort for Unification

Review of the central meeting held by some 2,500 Koreans in Tokyo to demand immediate pull-out of the U.S. troops from South Korea and to sweep away the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique (July 27, at Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda, Tokyo)

Some 2,500 Korean people on July 27 held a mass rally at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda, Tokyo, to demand immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and oppose the puppet Pak Jung Hi regime in South Korea, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement in 1953.

Present at the meeting were also Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan), Li Shim Chul and Li Kye Baik, Vice-chairmen of the committee, and other CHONGRYUN leaders, as well as many representatives of the Korean organizations under the leadership of CHONGRYUN.

Speaking at the meeting, Vice-chairman Li Shim Chul said as follows:

July 27 has come round for the 13th time for us. On this occasion, Korean compatriots in Japan are filled with renewed determination to do all they can to further develop their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism, particularly that against the Pak Jung Hi clique's dispatch of troops to Vietnam, and to defend their honour as citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their various democratic and national rights in Japan.

Instead of drawing any lesson from the disastrous defeat they suffered in the Korean War, the U.S. imperialists are continuously maneuvering to provoke a new war in Korea, while violating, almost unintermittingly, the Korean ceasefire agreement for this purpose.

He strongly denounced the Pak Jun Hi clique as natioal traitors who, at the bidding of their U.S. masters, are sending increasingly larger number of Souh Korean soldiers to Vietnam to help the U.S. in its war of aggression there.

"Together with those in their homeland," he stressed, "all the Korean people in this country should conduct more vigorously their struggles to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and to sweep away the Pak Jung Hi clique so that they may realize their supreme national task, independent unification of their country, as soon as possible."

Also speaking at the meeting were many representatives of Japanese political parties and social organizations. Expressing solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national unification, they unanimously said that the U.S. imperialists were the common enemy of the peoples of the world.

The participants adopted a letter addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung.

They also adopted a resolution denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Similar meetings were also held in many parts of this country that day.

Japanese Public Demand Extension of Repatriation Agreement

Representatives of the Japanese citizens in Kanagawa Prefecture demanding the Government authorities extend the existing Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan for another year as it is (on July 27)

A group of four representatives of the (Japanese) Association for Aid in Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Kanagawa Prefecture on July 27 met with Ichiro Sonoda, Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and with Kenzo Kono, Vice-Speaker of the House of Councilors, and demanded the Government authorities approve immediately an unconditional extension for another year of the existing Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan. They handed the Speakers petitions which read in part as follows:

It is regrettable that the Japanese Government is trying to frustrate the Koreans' repatriation work, which has been continuing smoothly for seven years, in the spirit of humanitarianism by still ignoring the request that has been made by the DPRK Red Cross Society for the unamended extension of the repatriation accord for a further period.

Earlier, on July 25, a similar petition was submitted by them also to the plenary session of the Yokohama Municipal Assembly held that day.

Katsumi Chayama, Communist member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly and five other representatives from the Tokyo Association for Aid in Koreans' Repatriation, the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the Japan-Korea Association and the Japan Socialist Party, on July 25, visited the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the Japan Red Cross and the Foreign Office and demanded extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan for another year, without amendment.

The representatives stressed that the Koreans' repatriation work is an humanitarian undertaking, whose smooth implementation for seven full years up to date shows that there is no inconveniences for the Government in extending, as it has done so far in the past, the repatriation agreement for another year as it is.

They warned that the repatriation issue should never be made a political bait to be used in dealing with the puppet Pak Jung Hi regime, and denounced various slanders being hurled at the work of humanitarianism as completely groundless.

The Local Federation of Japan International Trade Promotion Association on July 20 held its 15th regular plenary meeting in Matsumoto City, Nagaro Prefecture, and discussed questions regarding the extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan.

The plenary meeting adopted a resolution demanding extension of the Agreement for another year as it is.

The Federation is an organization comprising over 90 local assemblies, with a membership of some 4,000 persons.

Political-Terroism in South Korea

Dong-a Ilbo Editor Assaulted by Hooligans

Two unidentified mobsters assaulted Kwon O Kie, 35, assistant political editor of the Dong-a Ilbo, a Seoul daily, on the night of July 20, in front of his house in Rokbun-dong, western Seoul. The mobsters fled with Kwon's Rolex watch, a fountain pen, and a billfold after Kwon fell to the ground in a state of unconsciousness due to heavy injury.

The assailants are suspected of being political terrorists posing as robbers.

The assault case took place in the wake of the controversial beating incidents involving Choi Yung Chul, the Seoul daily's political reporter; Cho Tong Hwa, Dong-a Broadcasting Station program director, and Pak Han Sang, opposition member of the "National Assembly."

Kwon, now under medical treatment at Namchon clinic near his house, said he was beaten on the head first when he was about to knock the door of his house. Kwon was returning home from a tavern in downtown Ta-dong after office work.

Kwon was the second man of the daily in three months to be assaulted in political terrorism.

Meanwhile, enraged by the renewed terrorism, the opposition Minjung-dang Party plans to take political issue over the incident with the Pak Jung Hi "administration."

Leaders of the opposition party charged that such terrorism against journalists was obviously aimed at creating an "atmosphere of terror" to intimidate the press in preparation for next year's elections.

Meanwhile, earlier on June 24, a threatening letter reached the desk of Dong-a Ilbo managing editor Pyun Yung Kwon.

"ROK" Reporters' Organizations Issue Joint Statement

Reports from Seoul said that the ROK Newspaper-Editors' Association and the ROK Journalists' Union on July 22 issued a joint statement in connection with an assault made, on the night of July 20, on Kwon O Kie, assistant political editor of the Dong-a Ilbo, a leading South Korean daily.

In the statement, the associations strongly urged the puppet government authorities to conduct a thorough investigation into the assault case and promptly to arrest culprits involved in the "political terrorism."

They charged that started in September of last year, such terrorism against journalists was aimed at creating an atmosphere of terror to threaten the freedom of reporting activities.

Kwon O Kie, assistant political editor of the Dong-a Ilbo, lies in hospital bed after being assaulted by two mobsters on July 20 in front of his house.

Women in North Korea Sing Joys of Life

July 30 marks the 20th anniversary of the promulgation of the Law on the Equal Right of Sexes in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Starting from this memorial day, the women of our Republic began to advance from a centuries-long dark night to a bright new life.

A multitude of women are serving their country in responsible positions.

There are some 25,000 deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and other power organs of various levels.

Over 47,000 women workers have received state decorations, among them 63 the Title of Heroine of the Republic or the Title of Labor Heroine.

Over 700 are Merited Miners, Merited Breeders, Merited Teachers, People's Actresses and Merited Sportswomen.

Over 70,000 are masters of science, engineers, assistant engineers, technicians, specialists or university and college teachers.

State creches number some 7,000 and kindergartens some 5,800.

These facts sufficiently testify to the correctness of the path chosen by the Party and the Government 20 years ago.

* * *

The following is part of notes by Kim Ji Hwa, woman pharmacist at the Pyongyang Pharmaceutical Factory, on the happy life of her co-workers there.

Women workers in North Korea enjoying a serene holiday at a park

I work at a pharmaceutical factory in Pyongyang. The factory is not so widely known among people, but those who visit our factory say they are amazed that our factory is pretty large in scale and is equipped with excellent facilities for drug manufacture.

In every department, our women are playing an active part in their work, according to their ability and qualifications, thereby receiving the same treatment as men. Many women workers hold responsible positions in the factory, such as the chairman of the factory party organization, a workshop manager and the head of a laboratory, thus fulfilling their bounden duties admirably.

There are some 70 women pharmacists, engineers, doctors and druggists, all working skillfully on automatics, which are serving greatly to increase production.

At present, our workers have succeeded in solving a problem on how to change liquid medicine into powder or tablets, which remained long unsolved in the eastern medicine department, while a series of studies such as those on Ginseng pharmacology and on reducing mineral water to powder are under way.

At the age of 22, I was a dispensary assistant at an university hospital during the Japanese occupation period. I had many hopes for the future and I would fancy becoming a fine pharmacist and inventing a new medicine, and also fancied that if I was to have a lover, I wanted him to be a doctor.

In the meantime, I got married and some time later I had a baby. At any rate, my long-cherished dreams were hardly likely to come true, for the wages then I had as assistant were too low to get along on and, what was worse, there was no place like today's creche that would take care of our children.

Such being the case, I made it a rule to go to work, after placing my baby under the care of my neighbor. But as there was no special time for suckling at my workplace, I used to come back home in great haste, availing myself of noon recess. My baby, therefore, would fall ill, and at times, I could not but absent myself from work for a couple of days. And at length, I was branded as a "defaulter" and could find no other way but to resign.

It was just after the August 15 Liberation that the dreams of my younger days came true. The new social system in our country has given me every condition for the realization of my wishes. I am now a mother of four children, and that I have been able to work as head of a work team, without any worry about the future.

If a woman operator wants to be qualified for a pharmacist in the future, many colleagues, excellent scientists including the chief of a laboratory, give her systematic education to train her as a specialist. Also, there are women who are learning to become pharmacists taking a correspondence course of an university.

Special care is extended by the state to our housewives.

In every workplace in the cities and villages of our country are seen nicely equipped kindergartens and creches. Our matrons, enjoying a paid holiday system including a 77-day maternity leave, have now come to display fully their talent and skill at their posts.

Though I am over 40 years of age now, I am absorbed in the study of pharmacy, my heart burning with ambition and enthusiasm as if I were in the prime of girlhood.

Were it not for the new social system, I could not have found the happiness I am enjoying today.

This year, we commemorate the 20th anniversary of the promulgation of the Law on the Equal Right of Sexes. On this auspicious occasion, I give my heartfelt gratitude to my fatherland, to the people's regime and am firmly resolved to do my utmost for the prosperity of the country.

World Public Praise Korean Footballers

When the deat-heat 90 minutes match was over between the North Korean and Portuguese squads in a quarterfinal at the Everton Stadium, Liverpool, on July 23, the 40,240 spectators at the stadium did not know which was the winner of the match.

Although North Korea was defeated by a narrow margin, it drew the appraisal of spectators.

The crowd continually chanted "North Korea!" and stamped their feet, giving a tremendous support to the Koreans. All the sport experts, and even custodians who have been working at the stadium for scores of years, said: "It was the most thrilling match we have ever seen."

Ten minutes, twenty minutes passed after the match, but no one of the excited crowd wanted to move away from the stands. A host of people, riding in a bus, thronged the Koreans, giving unstinting applause and cheers, as if they had been welcoming a triumphant general. Even mounted policemen could mot move about owing to the excited multitude.

Praising the Koreans' brilliant play, AFP wrote: "A new force in the soccer world has emerged in the Far East. It is North Korea. It is no longer sure that Europe and South America will still be having an advantage over the soccer world. In the next championships to be held in Mexico four years later, the Koreans will play a more formidable role in the matches."

Calling the match one of the greatest of the World Cup, Sunday Mirror wrote: "The match was far more excellent than that between Hungary and Brazil held on the same stadium the other day. Those who stayed home before their televisions to watch England's play missed the wonderful match that would never come twice in their lifetime."

The Korean booters, who combined their all-out attack and all-out defense tactics with their astonishing speed, threw the Portuguese into an utter confusion.

"North Koreans proved themselves capable of not only breaking through the defense of Europe, but also of smashing it into smithereens," so wrote the Sunday Express.

AP wrote: "The North Koreans within 25 minutes had scored more goals against the all-conquering Portuguese than Brazil, Hungary and Bulgaria could manage between them in three matches."

Thrilling moment during the match between Korean and Portuguese teams

Reuter said: "The quick-paced Koreans gave the much-boasting Portuguese not a moment's respite from the beginning. The Koreans were unexpectedly stout. This testifies to the fact that it was by no means a lucky chance for the Koreans to have crushed the impregnable Italians in an elimination match for the quarterfinals."

According to an AP report, the senior coach of the Portugal team Gloria was quoted as confessing: "We were shocked a great deal by the Korean tactics. I thought all was over when the Koreans scored successive three goals in the first 24 minutes. Then I felt a cold shiver ran down my back. I have been training our footballers for about 20 years, but I have not even felt myself so stuffy as I did that moment."

The Korean team was superior to the Portugal team in every respect—in sporting manner, techniques and fighting will. That is why publications as well as people in England regard North Korea as winner.

The Manchester Guardian wrote: "The main secrets of their success lie in three points, that is, speed, fighting spirit and their quick-learning, quick-fitting nature." This may be a comparatively fair judgement.

But that paper could not see where the indomitable energy of the Korean team stems from.

On the morning of the 24th the Koreans received an encouraging telegram from their fatherland. It celebrated them for their brilliant success and wanted them to come safe back home as soon as possible, by which the booters were moved to tears. For the first time in England, the booters shed tears of gratitude—tears that never gushed from their eyes even at the jubilant moment they won a victory.

Was there any one, among foreign "experts," who could understand the Koreans' energy—the real strength their socialist fatherland gave them?

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